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whole pagination is devoted to industrial, economic, and cultural topics. The chapters on the industrial revolution (III), on old England (IV), revolutionary labor movements (XXIV), and science (XXVI) have very little of the political, and two of the maps are upon economic subjects (industrial England and industrial Germany). The author has also introduced literary men of the first order like Thackeray and Hugo, and these cultural features are based "on a fair degree of familiarity gained from an affectionate study of the literature and art of modern and contemporary Europe."

There is a choppy effect to the chapters connected with the world war, due probably to haste in writing and scant opportunity for generalizations so soon after the events catalogued. The tone is temperate in partisanship, although distinctly American in such questions as Belgium and submarine warfare. Exceptions might be taken to the statement that the Moroccan crises (pp. 701, 706) were triumphs for Germany.

The series of colored and sketch maps is excellent. Out of the twenty-seven, six are distinctly upon the world war. The map on the German penetration of Russia follows the earlier version of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, rather than the later and more correct one, including Erivan among the provinces ceded by Russia (p. 748). These, however, were not ceded to Turkey, but to the people of the provinces themselves. Batum, too, was not in 1918 a part of Kutais but a separate administrative district. The racial map (p. 428) could not possibly do justice to all the complications, and it is possible to criticize the classification of the Greeks as Ural-Altaic.

The appendices contain lists of rulers of European nations since the French Revolution, of the Popes since 1775, of the prime ministers of Great Britain since 1783, and of the chancellors of the German Empire. The topical bibliography of thirty pages is partially annotated, giving indication of the works particularly recommended by the author. The index appears to be adequate, comparatively speaking, and serviceable.

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*British-American Discords and Concords; A Record of Three Centuries.* Compiled by The History Circle. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. 70, 18.)

This is a summary of the relations between Great Britain and America, which has been compiled by the History Circle—an organization

founded in New York in May, 1917, for the purpose of studying and presenting "past national and international experiences for such light as they may throw on present events and policies." Relations between the two countries are divided into three epochs, 1607-1763, 1763-1815, and 1815 through 1898; and within each the leading events are briefly and concisely summarized. A seven-page conclusion points to the need of unity of the English-speaking peoples. At the close of the volume are two useful sections giving references to citations from authorities used in the earlier part of the book, and a partial bibliography.

There is so much ignorance and misunderstanding about the relations between America and what was once England, but is now Britain, that an authoritative and brief account is welcome. It is especially valuable when Americans are considering the character of various nations with which America may decide to associate herself for her future safety.

The book contains a facsimile letter of Thomas Jefferson to President Monroe, dated from Monticello, October 24, 1823, which is startling in its present aptness. The book also describes the position of George Washington in the development of the English-speaking civilization, and the esteem in which his memory is held in that greater England, now so well termed the Britannic Commonwealth.

The anonymous nature of the book is an innovation which will be watched with interest in America where such procedure is not common. The publishers' foreword states that if the public reception given to this volume justifies there will be further monographs similar in general purpose and character. It is sincerely to be hoped that the History Circle will give us more material of the same value and timeliness.

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*The Petition of Right.* By FRANCES HELEN RELF. (University of Minnesota Studies in the Social Sciences. Minneapolis. 1917. Pp. 74.)

Dr. Relf begins her study on the history of the Petition of Right with a discussion of the Five Knights' case and the essential matter involved which was imprisonment on the king's command. The author shows quite clearly that, while the other three grievances complained of in the petition were also important, the great issue, after all, was arbitrary imprisonment. The remedy in such a case was the writ of *habeas corpus*, but there was a well-founded fear that the judges could